- For The Tribane. Our of the despress of a blank despring.
  An aching void, an agony appalling.
  My Soul to ye, O blessed Sun and Alt,
  Incresantly is calling?
- Ye, the cup-bearers of the regal Seul, Robed in the livery of your deathless master. Who bear to poets the enchanted bowl In which they drown dissets:—
- Of ye I quaffed the golden wine of Day; n ethereal pastures did ye nourish: O faithless ministers, why fleet away And leave me here to perish?
- If ye were slaves to my divinest need, I loved ye with a love as large as ocean; I love to hear the music of your reed; To watch your rhythmic motion.
- Ye gave me living food; my songe I gave: I sang the mys ery of my chainless vassals; How ye were seris of mice, and I your slave In the eternal castles.
- I sang our games upon the naked moor,
  Where ye were with me, Wind and Sanshine
  mingled;
  I sang your friendship with the brawny boor,
  Till every fiber thogled.
- I sang your bounty to the fevered towns— Your condiction of the lonely attic; I sang your merch across the pulsing downs, Exulung and contains.
- I sang the fierceness of the ragged hills
- That ye made splendid when the steep was sorest; I sang your gambols with the vagrant citis, And with the haunted forest. I sang the fullness of that pure embraca
- When I to ye my being did surrender, In days when o'er the Autuma's swarthy face I eang your battles with the haughty Seas,
- your husbed bridgle on Italian islands I sang your fame like some impassioned breaze Blowing from Delption highlands.
- And ye are fled-and I can sing no more Fleq the twin cups of gold and heavenly azure Before me float the spectral joys of yore That mock my vanished pleasure
- O Air, one breath to parify the tomb! O San, one ray to make the night less dismal! God! will Thou let me perish in this gloom Sepuichral and abvainal
- Come, n-ble vassals, let me coase to g deve-Kend ye the chain that clogs my sout sendenvor! Silence is death; but singing I can live Forever and forever! FITZIANES O'BRIES.

HOW THEY PUT OUT FIRES AT BERLIN. From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, 1855. Some five years since the Americans here had a hearty laugh spon the parade-ground just outside the Brandenburgh Gate. Not at the deetruction of Kroll's magnificent pleasure-resort, which was on fire, nor at the poor fellow of a Bostonian whose panerams of the Ohio and Mississipi went with the building, but at the firecompanies, their apparatus and their mode of working. Good old "Philisters," many of them stiff with years and sedentary employments," were filling miserable old squirts of engines with water ladled with buckets from open tons brought upon wheels or sleds, and leisurely throwing it, if not on, yet toward the fire. When a tunful of water was exhausted they waited until another came. Policemen on foot and policemen on horseback; officers of the army riding about and giving all sorts of orders which nobody seemed to obey; other officers strutting about like turkey-cooks and ordering the thousands who had come together to see the rare sight here of a burning building to stand back, when they were already three times as far from Kroll s as their most pow erful squirt could throw water: in fact all the in sumbrances and impediments of a state of society where people never think for themselves, but are governed, and never do or effect anything out of the daily routine unless made machines of, were there to put out the fire; but the fire would be put out. Generals who had conquered the people a couple of years before had to look on and see the fire god play merrily wi hout the slightest regard to them and their uniforms and the murder-ribbons and medals which the King had graciously

allowed them to tag to their breasts. The whole affair was the most reciculous in the world; a few dozen short winded shoemakers and bookbinders and vegetable-venders and the like-'honorable citizens and masters free of the guilds -working away at a crazy old engine, until hogshead of water was squirted somewhere, and then stopping to talk the matter over until another came-like an old hen, lay an egg and then cackle!

This fire and that of the building in which the First Chamber held its sittings, which followed a few months later, urged on the negotiations between the royal and the city governments for a reorganiza-tion of the fire department, which had been going on since its inefficiency was proved at the burning of the Opera-house, in 1842 I think. The city was unwilling to bear all the expense of such a change—and rightly, as it draws little or no revenue from the vast collection of buildings, palaces, offices of the departments, barracks, hospitals, and nobody knows what all, belonging to the Government. The difficulty was to divide the expense justly, both of the establishment and maintenance of the In 1850-1 this matter was at length adjusted, and the Ministry agreeing to pay some 48, 000 thalers (\$36,000) to the city, the City authori ties appropriated 105,255; thalers (about \$79,000)

for the object.

The plan had long been decided on after a careful examination of the systems of Paris, Hamburg, London and other European cities—the American systems not being considered worthy of notice, and naturally enough too, as the papers seldom had any reference to American fire-departments except in connection with accounts of fire men's riots and of enormous destruction of property. I notice that Hinckeldey, President of Po lice, has the credit of devising the system here though I judge he is about as much entitled to it as F. Fierce, Esq., is to that of opening the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Whoever devised it, a certain Scabell carried it into operation.

One of the first objects that attracted my atten-

tion when I came back to Berlin last year was a set of men whom I often met in the streets uni-formed much like the soldiery, though the frockcoat was reduced to a rather long jacket, the hel-met replaced by a stout leather cap with a broad behind, and the musket by an ax. Until a weeks since I supposed these men to belong to the corps of military pioneers. But one day we had that most rare occurrence, an alarm of we had that most rare occurrence, an alarm of fire—an alarm however only made known by the appearance of the engines. I happened to be at the corner of the next street whea a "machine" drawn by two fine, powerful horses came thunder-ing along with bells jingling, and horses galloping in a manner to put one s ideas of "Dutch slow-"ness" quite at fault. Immediately following ig vehicle like an American haywagon in which, on two long seats, were about twenty of these mysterious individuals whose appearance had so much puzzled me. Oh ho! so these are the new firemen! Another and another engine, another and another load of men; large tubs or tune, swung to axles, filled with water, came at full speed-splash, splash-and nobody but the by-standers stopped to pick up an unlucky child that had run out and was run over. Other wagons laden with all sorts of tools followed, and ladders attacked to machinery to raise them, with apparatus for the rescue of individuals from the top stories of houses and other high places-all came whirling slong as though the animal—politely speaking
—was behind them. All was the work of five or
ten minutes: but as the siarm proved false, or not much better, all was soon quiet again, and I had no opportunity of seeing the new companies at

Now, comparing this state of things with what I saw at Kroll's, it was clear there was son ething to be inquired into. There has been a great change: and no change takes place in Pruss's without the most exceful consideration and examiwithout the most careful consideration and exami-pation, and when made is a good and a thorough

one. If slow they are sure. I have obtained the official documents, and from them gain the following facts in relation to the new fire organization in

The apparatus of the department consists of 23 old-fashioned engines mounted on wheels and constructed so as to be drawn by horses, with a full complement of ladders, a "rescue-sack," fire-buckets and the like.

8 engines supplied with suction hose.
1 steam fire-engine, built in London.
5 "machine" ladders.
5 water wasons (large water-butts on wheels)

The apparatus of the department consists of

5 water-wagons (large water-butts on wheels). 53 open tuns on wheels. 5 tool wagons furnished with axes, hatches, spades, shovels, crowbars, and whatever else may be seeded at a fire.

These things are distributed as follow The city is divided into 18 fire-wards, in each of which is a "fire-watch," where are kept one large

which is a "fire-watch," where are kept one large engine, one or two pairs of ladders armed with hooks, one rescue-sack, and one of the open tuns; at each of these stations are at all times one first class fireman, 4 other firemen and 4 horses.

Again the city is divided into five departments, in each of which is a "depot;" at the deput are kept one machine ladder, one tool-wagon, one water-wayon, five of the mounted tuns and one transpert wagon for the men, and the necessary number of horses. At the depots are stationed at all three one first-class fireman, one other fireman all three one first-class fireman, one other fireman and two brakemen (who have charge of the waterwagon). These persons are reemforced at night, from 2 P. M. to 4 A. M., by 25 more brakemen. Again near the center of the city, not far from

the Palace, is a large establishment where I always see one or two men standing sentinel with ax on shoulder when I pass, and which proves to be the grand central station of the department. Here are kept three "person-wagons," one waterwagon, and the necessary horses in charge of first-class firemen, and 37 brakemen whose duty is to work the engines in the three neighboring watch stations; and I first-class fireman and 20 other firemen whose duty is to clear the way at fires for working the engines, clearing away ruins and the like. This number of men is there at all times but is increased at night by the addition of 55 brakemen.

The aggregate of the men employed in the stations mentioned is:

1 Director

1 Inspector. 4 Fire-masters, (Assistant-Engineers.) 40 First-Class Firemen.

180 Other Firamen. 360 Enginemen or Brakemen.

Of the men, composing numbers 4 and 5, one-third must be stone or brick masons, one-third carpenters, and the other third other mechanics whose trades are connected with building operations. These men have forty-eight hours' and twenty four hours' rest, consequently two-thirds are at all times on duty. When off duty they must attend the theaters and other places of public resort, and keep a watchful eye upon them. Masens, carpenters, pumpmakers, and chimneysweepers in general, who are free of their respect ive guilds and corporations, and are "masters," are a sort of quasi members of the department and may be called upon in case of special need.

Another body of men have charge of the engines with suction hose, which are scattered along the river and only do duty there, and of the steam fire-engine, which is placed by the palace and museums for their special protection. The men employed here are 44 hosemen and 220 brakemen, increasing the aggregate of firemen in the city to

These men, in particular the two classes technically called firemen, are under the strictest mili-tary discipline. As stated already, they are taken only from those classes of mechanics fam with the construction of buildings, though this rule does not extend to the brakemen, whose only duty is to work the engine, and are never called upon to "hold the butt." To gain admittance upon to "hold the butt." into the service as fireman, the candidate must be under forty years of age, of a sound and strong con-sultation, and of good moral character. His appli-cation must lie before the Department four weeks that all this may be thoroughly inquired into. As a general rule, the candidates must have served their three years in the army. The number being so limited, there is no difficulty in selecting the very best men.
As soon as admitted, the new fireman is put to

learning the exercise—of which one of the docu-ments has a full account—all the words of command, and the mode of executing the orders, for everything is done, down to hitching the traces and mounting the wagons, with the exactness of military drill. When we have such a system, it will be time enough to translate the "Fire Exer-Moreover, each man is constantly practiced in handling every machine, tool, or imple ment of the apparatus, and to develop his physical strength and agility. A professor of gymnas-tics is employed, and he is exercised daily upon all orts of ladders, wood, rot e, and so on, in ascening and descending loosely-hung ropes, in walking upon joists and the edges of planks; in short, in and ways to perfect himself for every possible emergency. He learns not only to obey instantly and exactly all orders conveyed by word of command, but when given in the hurry and tumult of a fire by the shrill whistle of the officer.

Among the old rules and orders respecting fires, established a hundred or more years since—beside that queer one that the Jews shall pay fifteen tha-lers every time there is a fire—is one which was devised upon the principle of the more noise the better: "Watchmen shall alarm the neighbors; householders shall make the fire known by hallooing; domestics and servants in the house "shall cry it aloud; and in the streets the city
"drums may be beaten." This is also done away
with. Each station and depot now communicates
with the central station by electric telegraph, Isid
in gutta percha under the pavements, though. in gutta percia under the pavements, though.

The telegraph, by the way, does not belong to the Fire Department, it being a police engine, and more particularly arranged with a view to the suppression of "democracy"—the invention of the republican Morse being adopted with a view to put the various ministries and the army quarters put the various ministries and the army quarters in instant communication, and to enable the head of police to feel the pulse of all Berlin at once. However, the Fire Department uses it, though no communication can pass from one station to another without passing under inspection in the central station—nor, indeed, without leave there executed in the property of the price are sixed, and laid in first obtained. The wires are sixfold, and laid in different lines to prevent accidents. A fire breaks out; no alarm is made, but notice is given at the nearest station, and is thence communicated to headquarters. As in grammar, so in the firehere there are three degrees of comparison—small, middling and great fires. To fires of the first two classes, during the daytime, the officer at the central station details, by means of the telegraph, eight engines with their accompanying mounted to as two tool wagons, two machine laiders, five water wagons, and the proper complement of men. Al are joined by three first-class firemen, 20 other 25 brakemen from the head station At night the force is increased by one first-class fireman and 53 brakemen from headquarters, and one of the former with 25 of the latter class from each of the depots. At great fires there is a gen-

Not a bell is rung, no cry of fire is beard, and yet in from three to four minutes from the moment notice of a fire is given at a watch, all the force detailed by the chiefengineer is expected to be detailed by the chief-engineer is expected to be ready, the horses attached to the engines, watercarts, person wagons, and so on, the men all in their carry them. They know the street and num-ber of the fire, and everybody else being removed they have the premises all to themselves. Two to three minutes are allowed in which to get ready at any particular station after the order comes from the chief engineer.

This system certainly secures some great ad-

vantages: for instance, the combined force of many men can be used to the best possible effect: all the apparatus is at all times in the best possible order, and the firemen come to their duties in case

of fire fresh and unwearied. As may be supposed, the firemen here are as

fine a body of men as one can see—picked men, indeed. The expense of the Department to the city in its introduction was less than \$53,000 of our money, and its maintenance less than \$50,000 annually—a part of which is covered by an appropriation by the Royal Government.

Firemen receive a uniform gratis; those of the first class a salary of about \$13 50 a month; those of the second \$9. The three classes of brakemen receive respectively \$8 25, \$9, and \$9 75 a month. They, with the exception of those holding the permanent watch and who are attached to the water wagons, are employed by day in the cleaning of wagons, are employed by day in the cleaning of the atreets and as watchmen by night. Here is a saving effected to the city of some \$38,000 per

I see and hear of no fires, unless I meet the I see and hear of no fires, unless I meet the engines, or read of them in the papers; they are, in fact, rare. Nowhere in the world does a fire now make less fuss than here. The saving is theft at the fires is sufficient to pay the cost of the new arrangement. Insurance has decreased to a very small amount, and everybody is satisfied with and proud of the new system. With the completion of the new water-works, tubs and water-waters will be handled and the number of men wagons will be banished and the number of men

When the system went into operation the buildings of the city were valued at about \$97,000,000, and other combustible property—not reckoning what was uninsured—at \$67,000,000. Both these values have greatly increased since 1851, and certainly, all things considered, Berlin is not satisfied with her fire system without good and sufficient reason for that satisfaction.

FROM CANADA WEST.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PELHAM, Wellacd Co., C. W., Oct. 8, 1855.

Here is the highest ground between lakes Erie and Ontario-750 feet, perhaps more, above the latter. To carry out the late Duke of Wellingt m's plans for the defense of Canada, 200 heres were purchased by the board of ordnance on which to erect a fortress, but it was never built. The country is wealthy, fertile, and very beautiful; the farmers are rich, and the climate healthy. Mr. Phelps, an American, died sometime since, aged 103. Mr. kice can walk a few miles daily, and is in his 100th year. Mr. Lewis Wilson, in his seventy-first year. has not yet a gray hair in his head. At Fonthill, Mr. Canby has built a tower seventy-five feet high. from the top of which I could see Toronto and the Scarboro' highlands beyond the lake. Many of the dwellings are bandsome, some of them are really elegant. Property is rising in value, and wheat fetches \$1 88. Yet was I astonished at finding some of my oldest friends preparing to sell out and carry their riches and industry to Iowa. The only reason they gave was a dislike to the system of government, and a belief that really free institutions could not be readily obtained. My advice to

all was to stay and help along the car of reform.

I have just been at Queenston and the Falls. Lands near the suspension bridge rise fast in value. A farm of 200 acres near Lundy's lane is a fjudged worth \$400 an acre, and many fetch that sum if set off into acre lots. The new column in honor of Gen. Brock, Col. Macdonell, and the battle of Queenston hights, is at length finished, and the general's figure appears on the top, with cocked hat and spy-glass in hand, the statue being full sixteen feet high. The column is about 175 feet in hight, and if its base is 500 feet above lake Ontario, the traveler who mounts its 238 steps will find himself 650 feet higher than the lake level. One bundred and seventy-five acres of ordnance (military) lands are near to the column: it is valuable, and likely to be squandered on favorites through pretended

sales, as is our custom in Canada.

Queenston is remarkable as being one of the very oldest villages in Upper Canada; as the scene of the memorable battle in October, 1813; as the place where Adjutant-General Nichol in his carriage was precipitated 250 feet among the rocks: and also for its monument, with Brock's grave; its noble wire bridge across the Niagara, and the rich and varied and extensive scenery under the eye when on its hights. A survey has been made, and it is said that for a moderate sum a very large body of the waters of the Niagara, which emerg from a deep and narrow gorge at the village, which is the head of lake navigation on the Ontario level may be carried along the river's bank, giving thirty feet fall and great command of water power for extensive manufactures. Some years since a Dutchman took his place on the middle of the suspension bridge, seventy-five feet above the flood

jumped over, and swam safe to shore.

The weather is wet; Fall wheat generally looks quite promising; and we are getting much more eratic in Canada since the news arrived that the parrenu emperor has been graciously allowed by her Britannic Majesty to kiss her lovely cheek. When almost every British journal denounced him as a cruel and base usurper for trampling upon the liberties of France, and destroying or banishing many of its noblest sons, that royal kiss was scarcely hoped for.

scarcely hoped for.

On the American side, above Lewiston, one railway to the Falls, Buffalo, &c., passes near the brink of the 300 feet almost perpendicular bank of the St. Lawrence, while hall way down that bank another railway track very gradually ascending from the Lewiston level is seen, with the cars running as it were on the face of the rock. The line is scooped out of the rock, and at one place the trains pass under one of the most picturesque arches the pencil of the artist ever described. The village at the Falls increases slowly, and even Chippawa has awakened from its Rip Van Winkle lethargy of forty years, and displays some really elegant houses and stores. I traveled yesterday along the banks of the Welland canal, where it descends the mountain (as we call it) by many shipocks to St. Catharines, a thriving town where considerable business is done. Steamers, schoon ers and square-rigged vessels passed up and down indicating a great trade, and it seems to me that ere long the whole line, from Thorold village down o St. Catharines will be one manufacturing and commercial emporium.

FROM St. JOHN, N. B .- By Valentine & Co.'s Ex press we have St. John papers of Oct. 8.
In relation to the fishery commission, The St. John

we increased that the commissioners have made "We understand that the commissioners have made considerable progress in their labors on this coast the present season, notwithstanding the time lost, owing to Gen Cushanan's delay in r.aching Haiffax, where the British commissioner and his staff awaited for nearly a month the general's arrival.

'We are informed that Mr. Perley proceeds westward by steamer this morning to engage in the duties of the commission on the coasts of the United States, commencing with the karbor of New York."

Great rejoicings were being had over the fall of Se-satopol. At Fredericton, after the reception of tae was, the Mayor liberated every prisoner confined in the news, the May of horacted every prisoner confined in the jail over whem he had centrol.

The Polymorphian association of St. John have made arrangements for a general celebration of the fall of Sevastopol, on the 12th list. A grand regatta an equestrian procession of the Tribe in the costains of the different nations, and a torchlight procession, with fireworks, are the main features.

FROM HATTI -By an arrival from Bristol, R. I. From Harti —By an arrival from Bristol, R. L., from Port an Prince, we have intelligence from Hayti to Sept. 13. The legislative assembly was opened with great criemony by the emorror on the 4th. A magnificant full-length portrait of the Emperor Functio, in his imperial contains, was placed in the recess where his precident of the representatives is sected who made a speech in reference to the august picture, which was also salmed with twenty-one guts. His majesty pronounced the opening discourse. The seventh anniversary of the inauguration of the empire was celebrated on the 26th of August with true Hayten pour and magnificance. A grandinguent discourse in honor

and magnificence. A granditoquent discourse in of the event was delivered by the Abbe Monsea. FROM BERMUDA. -- Advices are to Sept. 26. A rea lation providing £1,000 to encourage emigration to the island passed the house of assembly on the 25th. All foreign seam and mail packets in the regular conploy of their respective governments are exempted by decree front all large toils collected under the act of 1844, on payment of the following toils: For every such packet axis eding 600 time the sum of £3; packets not exceeding that measurement, £1 is, for each time of her axis at CONNECTICUT STATE FAIR.

HARTYORD, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855. The receipte of eptries at 3 o'clock to day amounted to \$1,200. The number of entries of all kinds, as near I can estimate, is 2,650. I gave you the number of the principal articles before. I now give you a portion of the names of some of the best exhibitors of blooded stock; first of Durbams:

E. B. Bishop, New-Haven, bulls, cows and heifers. Paoli Lathrop, South Hadley, Mass., best Durham

F. N. North, New Britain, a good bu'll and heifers. Norman Porter, Berlin. Thos. Cowles, a noble white bull and mummoth

Now.
A. Merrill, New Hartford.
A. A. Phelps, Avon.
. ohn Thompson, Farmington.
A. T. Hale, Glastenbury.
John E. Allen, East Windsor.
Messrs. Wells, East Winstead.
Dr. Grant Enfield.

Dr. Grant, Enfald.

James Goodwin, Hartford, a very superior cow.

G. C. Hitchcock, New-Preston, a large lot of superior stock of bulls, beifers, cows and calves, of the stock of Jonsthan Phorie.

G. H. Townsend, East-Haven, two fine cows, one

with ea f four days old. Eli Wright, Giastenbury, a good buil.

Lyon & Sunner, Woodstock, a fine bull.

Among the most noted breeders of Devons I notice,
in passing the pens, the following:
John T. Andress, West Comwall, two extra fine

pure blood cowr: a befor calf, six months, 550 lb; a buil calf, five months old, 507 lb.

—Phelps of Forrington, a good ball. S. L. Harlburt, Winches er, one of the oldest Devon breeders in the State, has twenty-four head. One of his bulls will probably take the first premium. A bull ten months old wei, has ight out, which will probably take the first

price for young bull.

F. H. North, New Brittain.

F. H. North, New Brittain.
Chester Eclener, West Hartford, will probably take
the second premium for a Devon bull.
E. H. Hyde, Stafford, has some good Devons, and a
grade cow that averaged two lb fifteen onnees a day of
butter, and at one mikking gave forty seven quarts.
S. Griswold, Tollingford.
P. W. Griswold, Tollingford.
Wm. H. Gaines, Bloomfield.
Francis W. Cowles, Farmington.
R. A. Ford, Litchfield, a good bull.
J. W. Blakeslee, Waterbury, an assortment.
James L. Cowles, Farmington, a pair of pretty
milking twin heifers.

James L. Cowles, Farmington, a pair of pretty milking twin heifere.

R. Lindsey, Meridon; a big bull and a fittle bull.

B. Gibbert, West Hartford.

Of Aldeney's, there is but a small number sho vn. John Norten, Farmington, has five cows, pure bleed, very bomely compared with Devons or Durhams, but remarkable for the quality of milk.

Geo. Tuttle, Hartford, has an Alderney bull, and there are some grades of that stock exhibited.

Robins Battell, Nortoik, shows five Ayrshices, and that comprise a the loft.

that comprises the lot.

There are many pens of grade and native stock, so me of which are very good, and some that need praising, as they will not praise themselves.

Generally speaking the blooded stock is not as good

Generally speaking the blooded stock is not as good as that shown at the New-York State society, but what is lacking in quality is made up in numbers.

The show of working oxen will be hard to bear. There is largely over one hundred yoke on the ground. Fat cattle are very few, and only then cowe are extered for competition as milkers.

Of sleep, John T. Andrews of West Cornwall, holds

Of sheer, John T. Andrews of West Cornwall, holds the lead in long wooled sheep. His are of the New Oxfordshire variety, and a buck in one of his peas weighs 200 lb, and is so near perfect that he will take the first premium. A pen of five lambs of his are not quite equal, however, to five of George Hitchcock, bred out of a teck bought of Mr. Andrews.

bred out of s ock bought of Mr. Andrews.

Coles of Torrington, and several others, have good leng-wool sheep, but they all appear to come from Andrew's flock.

Atwood of Waterbury has some remarkable good merinos, and Whiting of Torrington is not far behind.

A new skeep-breeder of New Preston has a pair of imported South Down theep, one of which is very superior, and the other is a scrub. If the owner will take good advice, he will kill it. There are some other sheep in the pens labeled South Downs that our at to sheep in the pens labeled South Downs that ought to be sent to the penitentiary as counterfeits, and mean

ones at that.

Eli Wright of Glastenbury shows a lot of little-bodied animals, balf covered with hair, which he calls China or Shanghae sheep. They are meaner than Shanghae chickens. The celly virtue claimed for them is that they will breed like rabbits. Death should be their instant down, before they breed any worse. The show of poultry is encouraging. The number is

beneath notice, and the quality of some of them a degree still lower. The hen fever is nearly cured.

Swine make no show. This is not the country of

Swire make no show. This is not the country of brag-pigs.

About herses I can speak better when they are exhibited to morrow.

But about some other things I can speak now. I never saw so fine a show of apples as now exhibited under a tent upon this Fair ground. The variety is large, the quality superior, and in quantity a large portion are exhibited in bushel baskets. There are also a great many peas and a few peaches, and some uncommotly fite grapes of the Isabella, Carawba, Concord, Black Hamburg and several kinds of ho-house grapes. Flowies are not sufficiently numerous to make this test a floral one, but Pomona reigns supreme. In the vegetable tent the most artractive feature is a table some fifty feet long covered with pumpkins and pumpkins cousits of the same family. The good old Yackee Yellow carries the palm. The size and rich color remind me of my boyhood in this State.

There are alse some superb specimens of Indian

remind me of my boyanou in this Seate.

There are alse some suparts specimens of Indian corn that show what might be done if farmers would try to do as well all the time as when growing corn for the State show.

As a general thing, the show of farm productions is so far ahead of New-York that I feel ashamed of our

State.

The show of butter is highly respectable in quantity, and so superior is quality that it will be but small henor to obtain the flist prize where a dozen other parcels are within the shadow of a shade af good as the best. But the quality is not all, the most manner in which it is put up in nice cases and white linen is enough to make one fall in love with the land that

produces such food.

There is also a good show of bread, both white and Considering that this is not a cheese-making State,

Considering that this is not a cheese-making State, there is a good display of the article.

The department of grain is pretty well represented, and one man has a hundred kinds of beans.

There is a good show of potatoes and no complaint of the rot, but the yield is not as good as the early country to the state of the rot.

growth of vines indicated.

The show of household manufactures, both useful and orazmental, is very superior, exteading from a pair of woolen socks to a fine lace collar, and includes beautiful show of sewing silk.

a beautiful show of sewing silk.

The exhibition in manufacturers' hall includes nearly all that is manufactured in this prolific State, and adds very much to the interest of the whole exhibition, adds very much to the interest of the whole exhibition, particularly to strangers. These articles come from Springfield, Menden, Southington, Berlin, New-Britain, Middletown, Bridgeport, Collinaville, New-Haven, Norwich, Burlington, Middlefield, Willington, Salisbury, Manchester, Windsor, Rockville, (Vernon,) Waierbury, Watertown, and a number of other towns. Of course Collins & Co. are on hand with their unsurparsed display of edge tools; and Col. Col. is close by with a case of tools for another purpose.

Sharp's niffer, too, are here, with the evidence of

by with a case of tools for another purpose.

Sharp's rifles, too, are here, with the evidence of the effect of their balls at 80 rods.

There is the greatest variety of broken-leg menders that I have ever seen together.

Cloths of every description, from silks to carpets, are

in great prof. sion; and there is a specimen of super-fire printing paper from some of the great rag-grinding mills about Hartford.

There is also one building devoted to the fine arts and musical instruments, and altogether the exhibition may be set down excellent and highly creditable to the State.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Oct 10, 1855. It is hardly possible to conceive a more be satisful day than this for a great agricultural show. It is not only clear but gently mild, without being oppressive n the son. The great show track that was a bed of morter three days ago is now packed hard and

mortar three days ago is now packed hard and amooth. It was first occupied this morning by a show of one hundred yeke of working oren, some of which are the most beautiful animals of their kind to be found in any part of the world. I cannot give particulars, though my attention was attracted to some very beautiful oxen owned by the Hon. Henry Bill of Norwich, who shows as much enterprise in breeding good stock as he does as a publisher of books.

This exhibition of cattle on the course is the only true way of exhibiting animals to a multitude. It should be one of universal practice at all State fairs.

After the exen were withdrawn there was an attempt to arrange the horses in their proper order, but they were so numerous that it required all the efforts of General Pract, chief marshal, and his numerous aids, all mounted, to arrange the chaotic mass. At this time—II o'clock—the ground presented a most interesting appearance. There were upward of 500 horses on the ground that had been entered for prince on show, and the largest part of them were in harness. Beside these visitors were constantly arriving with carrieges which are allowed to enter the innounce.

There is at this time a great show of country wagons on the outside, lining the road each way for a mile or two; and the show of people inside is very good, though not to be compared with the great crowd at Elmira. It will increase in the afternoon and to moreow, if the city people turn out, which it appears is doubtful, since but few that dwell in paved streets are aware that they have any interest in promoting improvements in farming.

provements in farming.

As I shall not be able to give any detailed account of the horse exhibition before the time to dispatch this letter, I will take the opportunity to speak of something that is interesting to every dweller in cities as well as in the country.

I have never seen such an exhibition of good butter

I have never seen such an exhibition of good butter at any show. There are 60 packages, and as all of the deserving ones cannot obtain prizes, I propose to give a portion of what I conceive to be entitled to it an honorable mention. I have purposely omitted to name some good specimens of butter because it is not put up in packages to sait my taste.

Good butter makers are so scarce in this country

Good butter makers are so scarce in this country that all of the first rate ones ought to have their names printed, not on y in butter, but on the enduring monument of printers liek and paper.

Heading the list here, not only in quality, but in the neatness, heapness and appropriateness of the package, stands Wm. E. Cowless of Canton. It is beyond my power to decide upon Nos. 2 and 3, but the samples of all the following names are decidedly good. T. Hubbard, S. Külingly, H. Teler, Winchester; E. Hoeford, Canton; L. Woodford, Bloomfield; E. A. Pheips, Avor. Harley Moore, Lite filed; Eli Moore, Southington; W. T. Squire, Hartford, Eliza L. Sou h, Bethan; D. W. Grant, Bloomfield, No. 2: M. W. Stoddars, Newington; D. Humphrey, Simsbury; Geo. A. Hunn, Hartford; L. Tyrret, Woodbury, George Foster, Windeor; Emma C. Newberry, Bloomfield: Truman Scoville, Simsbury; M. A. Goodrich, Wetherfield: Mrs. C. F. Woodford, Farmington; Ashel H. Morre, Litchfield; John Morsa, Litchfield; Hubert Scoville, Westfield; Mrs. M. ry L. Peck, Bloomfield. Morre, Litchfield, John Morse, Electric Bloomield, oville, Westfield, Mrs. M. ry L. Peck, Bloomield, oville, Vestfield, Mrs. New Dorder, D. Moses, North Derins Latimer Sin sbury: Sevenour D. Moses, North Canton: Harvey Whitelesey, Farmington: E. Saxton.

There are sixty cheeses shown, thirty loaves of bread, eight specimens of honey, and five of vegetable takes -nn article I have never seen exhibited out of this

There are twenty-five specimens of Indian corn, mostly by the bushel or barrel, and a good display of other grair.

There ere 120 pumpkins, and the following are some

of their weights: 81, 64, 88, 55, 116 and 117 lb.

Of the show of fruit I nave already expressed my opinion, which is corroborated by every spectator.

At 12 o'clock the show of people is entirely satisfactory to all the officers of the society. The receipts this forencem have not been less than \$2,000, and there is a real for tickets as fast as fee men can deal then in a rush for tickets as fast as ten men can deal the rout. There is every probability that the receipts will exceed the total at New-Haven last year.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

ELEVENTH DAY .- WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10. The court met this morning pursuant to adjourn

ment; all of the members present.

The court read the commissary records of the quantity of fresh beef received at Foit Columbus from Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st, 1955, and the disposition made of the same. The received the west that the whole of the beef received was issued and duy accounted for. The accounts were certified to be correctly laide man, the commissary, and abstracts of the same were countersigned by the commissary, and abstracts of the same were countersigned by the commissary and abstracts of the same were countersigned by the commissary of the next.

William Silverthore, private of company E, being William Silveriharo, private of company E, being duly sworn by the judge-advecate for the prisecution, says; I have been they says in the array, and have served five months since my lest suitment; I have been stationed at Fort Columbus and Fort Wood the last five months; have been stationed in the Michen; I have had so cat up the fresh beef for the troops; have take n fresh beef from the commissary score to Mejor nacks, Lt. Haidem u, Lt. Williad, and the colosel who was in command before Major Backus; I have taken fresh beef to those efficient stales in every week since I have beet there bit year, util Mejor Sackus stopped his beef, three or four weeks ago; I am supplyed in the commissary department to out up the beef.

The judge-advocate introduced various documents to corroborate the testimenty of his wilnesses, and then amnounced that the case for the prosocution was closed.

THE DEFENSE.

Private J. J. Wenning, Marine corps, a witness for the defense, being duly sworn by the judge-advocate, says—I have been a solder for even years; I am a clerk by occupation; I know Sergeant William Head; have known him since 1844; when I first knew binn his character was good; of latter years it has not been good.

Q. Do you know his general sharacter for truth and

Objected to by the judge-advocate. The question should be: "Wen'e you believe him under oath!"

Authorities were shown in support of the course of

Anthorities were shown in support of the course of defense, and the judge-advocate with new his objective.

Witness continued—I have known him tell many falsehoods, his character for truth and veracity of later years has been had, in my idea; for two or three years back it has been bed; in the time I was discharged from the array I would not believe Head under so h. I have not need him for some time; I was discharged from the steep of the some time; I was discharged from the steep of the some time; I was discharged from the steep of the some time; I was discharged from the steep of the some time; I was discharged from the steep of the some time; I was discharged from the steep of the some any court; charges were made against me, and he was put down as a witness; the charges against me were these; the first time Head had one of the series of the island for they purpose, but Head the across to the guard house first, and has me arcested and taken to the great-house first, and has me arcested and taken to the great-house first, and has me arcested and taken to the great-house first, and has me arcested and taken to the great-house first, which has me arcested and taken to the great-house first, and has me arcested and taken to the great-house first, and has me arcested and taken to the great-house first, and has me arcested and taken to the great-house first, and seek it for each close my accente; at the seek of the same after these creay its he would not being me the commissary papers, so that could close my accounts; at the time I was discharged from the army I would not believe him under oach, weather he was almost place, he might seem each read to find the was sone or insane; you can the first knew him he drawn or soler; he might seem each read to find the her were times when he was soner; the right level him her were times when he was soner; and for the first knew him be drawn at the great same show it is an and the her was soner; and the I was decharged from the army I would not believe him under oach, we the

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY

The following correspondence has been communi-

The following correspondence has been communicated to us for publication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am desirous of receiving your views, and any recommentations you may have to make as to some permanent provision for the presention of the eity lichuding proper buildings, regulations, &c.

Any communication you may have to make will answer my purpose it sent to me by the middle of October.

Very respectfully yours. FERNANDO WO JD, Mayor.

Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, NO. 223 East Brandway.

The Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c.

To your request of Sept. 4, for " my views and any suggestions I may have to make as to some permanent provision for the protection of the public health of this eity," &c., I take pleasure in responding, and in doing so would first ask your attention to the following paragraph from the "Report of the proceedings of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, relative to the Cholers as it prevailed in New-York in 1849."

The labors of your committee during the past appalling season of sickness and death, and the awful scenes of degradation, misery and fifth developed to them by their researches, have brought into full view them by their researches, have brought into full view the fact that we have no sonitary police worthy of the name; that we are unprotected by that watchful regard over the public health which common sense dictates to be necessary for the security of our lives, the maintenance of the city's reputation, and the preservation of the interests of its inhabitants. Cholera may again assail us before we know it, and it is the dictate of true policy to be prepared in season to most it; and not cholera alone, but any and every other malady which may be produced or aggravated by local causes. To no other work should the authorities address themselves more carneally than the establishment of a thoroughly organized medical police, at whose head should oughly organized medical police, at whose head should be an active and experienced medical man. The ac vantages of such a measure would be incalculable. 36 ard 37.

neat with meaning, were uttered by those who had had personal experience of the horrors at endant upon a pestilence-stricken city, and no attention whatever a pestilence-etricken city, and no attention whatever has been paid to them. The committee (unprofessional men) were driven to admit the great trath which was well known before to all the medical world—that certain maladies are produced and aggracated by local causes—but the only remedy pointed out by the committee of the commi mittee remains unheeded.

Our sanitary police has not improved a whit since that time, and the first official inquiries for information on this most vital of all the departments of the city government are instituted by our present chief magis-

trate.

There are two propositions in the science of public bygiene connected with this subject which are demonstrable: 1. That the sources of cholera, cholera infantum, yellow, typhus, remittent, and intermitent fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, and several other diseases of the zymotic or infectious class are fully understood; and, 2. That these causes are removable and the discoverable.

and, 2. The detailed and cases preventable.

I need not here stop to prove these propositions, believing you will be satisfied with the simple enunciation of them; but I will ask you to consider them fally in all the length and breadth of their importance, fally in all the length and breadth of their importance. saily in all the length and breadth of their importance, which will appear at once upon learning that overy year, in ordinary times, (i. e. when none of them prevails epidemically,) they produce from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of the deaths of New-York, and when one or another of them has prevailed as an epidemic, the deaths by this class have amounted to over fifty per cent of the annual mortaity.

And furthermore as one of the consequences of the fact discovered by the Sanitary Committee of 1849, that we have no sanitary police worthy of the

" name," though the zymotic diseases are a weeping off from five thousand to ten thousand per annum, the

Citizens and officers of government are lulled to repose by the absence of any appearance of epidemic, and all preventive measures are neglected, until valow fever is scented from afar, or cholers, typhus, as small pox actually breaks forth from some of the full dens where its seeds have been gathering strength for the blact, and then only do sanitary regulations receive their proper attention, and a nid confusion, excitement, and panic, those measures which should have always been in force, are with tamultanous energy brought to bear upon the pes ilence, a regiment of officials is recruited to serve during the war, and then dismussed, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended, the bare interest of which, judiciously invested in a well-trained sanitary police, would have sufficed to prevent, or greatly diminish the epidemic and save thousands of lives. Citizens and officers of government are lulled to re

and save the usands of lives.

It is as true in sani ary as in criminal affairs that a precentive pedice is the most useful, effective, and economical; and the same reasoning upon which was established our present muncipal police over the old, undisciplined night watch, for the prevention of crime and the detection of criminals, applies with equal if not executed to compare to the extability and of a walescape.

and the deterion of crimina's, applies with equal if not greater cogency to the establishment of a wetl-organized Health Police; and there is a far greater necessity for appropriate use of character and qualification in the incumbents of the latter than of the former.

But it is not to epidemic discusses alone, such as cholers, yellow fever. &c., that the attention of a faithful magistracy will be discusted. If your child is all high unto death, or your family is in danger of sickness, you care not whether it be from cholers or dysenter, appallation or cholers, if fautum, presumants or dysenter. small-pox or chole a-riantum, pueumonia or dyspe-sia, sea latina or cryspelss—whether the danger h local or general from within or from without—as th head of the family you are cesseless in your effor s to accertain and remove the cause, and to save them from it; and I need not ask to what profession you

would first turn for aid.

Apply now this principle of humanity and commonscess to the sanitary interests of this great musicipal family, the rources of whose diseases are tenfold more numerous and subtle, and of what class or occupation among your fellow citizens would you seek comment or to whom would you look for executive aid. Would have a very extraon to your careparar, to your you go to your estiman, to your carpenter, to your greeer, to the caniker of your ships, to your oysterman, or even to your apotheoury. for advice in times

man, or even to your apothecary, for advice in times of threatened or existing postilence! And yet this is precisely what was done in 1849, which caused the observation of the committee which I have quote!, and what has continued to be done ever since. The science of public health, and the application of its principles to practice have overpied the attention of some of the notes minds of the age; other cities of the new world, as well as of the old, are hastening to reap the advantages of the improvements which have spring from their labors, yet the city of New-York gives no heed to its high beheats, but commits the in-teres's both of the city and the science to the keeping of men who have not even the capacity to recognize their own unifores for the trust. The judicial and executive force of our sanitary department consists of one head and twenty-we subordinates cons for each

one lead and twenty-we subordinates (one for each ware), not one of stom can presend to any degree of education on the subject, or probably over book the least interest in it, before appointment to office.

Even in name our sanitary department is unknown assuch. Instead of a cognomen by which it might be immediately recognized as the Department, and its head the Superintendent, of Public Health, it is christiated by the meaningless title of "City Inspector." Among the many evils which grow out of this absurd name, one of the most serious is the name wis wof be powers and duties of this branch of the government, which prevails both among the people and the officer connected with it.

Another serious objection to the present arrangement is that on the appearance of an infectious disease, whether in large numbers or single cases, the third apprehensions of non-professional men often wholly unfit them for the duties of officers of beauth, they fear to approach the case, or even to enter the large remaining and they are more littly to in

they fear to approach the case, or even to enter the house containing it, and they are more likely to increase than allay popular excitement, always to be Having thus briefly reviewed some of the objections

to our present sanitary arrangements, I proceed now to suggest, I. The principles uson which a health police should be based. 2. How these principles may be put into practical execution; and 3. The da-ties which should be required, and the benefits which would result, from the proposed organization.

There are three prominent principles upon which such an organization about be based.

In the first place, the incumbents should be mea whose education, habits of investigation and powers of judgment would enable them to determine what constitutes a puisance, and how far any particular

of judgment would enable them to determine what constitutes a puisance, and how far any particular matter is calculated to derange the healthy state of the

matter is calculated to derange the healthy state of the atmosphere; in short, they should possess a good knowledge of the doctrine of miasmaca of all kinds, and their influence upon health.

2. They should be men whose daily occupations, and if possible, their personal interests, would add them in the discovery and suppression, or removal, of the causes of discuse; whose general intelligence and regard for the welfare of the city, and cap cially of its poerer inhabitants, would urge them to give a regular and thorough cxamin ation of all suspected and doubtful places.

ful places.

3. They should possess the qualifications for reporting, when required to the superior authorities, the
sanitary condition of the various sections of the city;
for recommending such measures as prudence and enlightened judgment may dictate, and the practical
skill requisite for the application of prevent we measures, such as vaccination, disinfection, and the like The first of there indications is of course only to be

met by the selection of members of the medical pro-fession as sanitary officers; they alone possess the knowledge and experience necessary for such daties. Especially should this be the case with the head of the department; no other should be a lowed, by law, to be elected or appointed to the place. But how shall we meet the second indication? where shall we find those whose personal interests would stimulate them to the efficient discharge of the duties! Fortunately we have them, as I believe, at hand, and the fulfillment of my views requires only a fastin of those two great sanitary interests of the city, viz: medical aid to the indigent and a preventive health police. In the public dispensaries, where the poor are supplied with medical aid, are to be found the men whose clucation, experience, habits and daily walks & them exactly for the duties of sanitary officers.

It is to them that the public look for the performance of the humane duty of attending the sisk in these places; it is they also who should be empowered to report upon and remove the causes of their diseases.

Not only would their qualifications butter fit them for the duties of local health officers, but their interests as dispensary physicians would directly in all them to

for the duties of local health officers, but their interests as dispensary physicians would directly in el them to a faithful discharge of the otter branch of service. Let us illustrate our position by a case of frequent occurrence. As dispensary physician one is called to treat a case of typhus fever or other infectious chorder. He finds the patient in some back tendent, or under-ground residence, and surrounded by circumstances clearly indicative of the cause of the discare; it spreads from one to another of the same family—to other families is the house—the neighborhood becomes more or less infected, and for several weeks the doctor is fully occupied in treating the sick. He is now poweriess to remove the stagnant wat. the is row poweries to remove the stagnant wat refrom the cellar, the heap of filth from the yard, or to ventilate and purify the dwelling. He is merely a prescriber of drugs, and further than this has no satherity. But invest him with the power of a sanitary officer—give him the authority to order a yard or cellar to be drained, a house to be cleaned and whitewashed, or even a cellar or other improper d welling-place to be closed against further habitation, and how soon would the progress of the disease be stayed—how many lives saved—and to do all which, the economy of his own time and labor would be a powerful in-

Centive."

It is evident that under such an arrangement as this It is evident that under such an arrangement as the the duties of the dispensary physician would be performed with a greater degree of cheerfulness and care. The stimulus of the combined remuneration, without the addition of any other duty than such as would aid in the discharge of his ordinary labors, there could be obtained for the joint office men of such character and age as would not only prove a blessing to the poor, but a great assistance to the higher authorities, and give a profound satisfaction and feeling of every possible security to the whole community.

To consummate such an arrangement there would be required, of course, an understanding with the dispensive societies that the boundaries of their districts should correspond with those of the wards, and probably some minor details, which the benevolent gentlemen composing those societies would find finde if any objection.

men composing those societies would find fixle if any objection to.

The union of these two offices is of course not exertial to the creation of a good health police; casable men can be found in each ward independent of those attached to the dispensaries; but the combination of the two services would undoubtedly greatly facilizate and enhance the value of both.

From the preceding remarks you will naturally conclude that I regard a good sanitary police as almost the panacea for the evils which we now suffer in asters of public health. While admitting the correctness of this conclusion, there are still other matters which I regard as necessary to the accomplishment of the desired end. A well-trained, scientific and practical police, however, would, when in operation, point out the changes in the laws necessary to maintain the best condition of health, and without such a one, no laws, however stringent, would be of any avail. I might, therefore, stop here, and withhold any forther suggestions, satisfied that with the adoption of the proposition already made, other improvements would naturally follow. There is, however, another that I regard of so already made, other improvements would naturally low. There is, however, another that I regard of great importance that I will bring it to your not, this place, because, whether we have a suitable por or not, an iccreased facility would be given by